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And Suffrage News

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NATION-WIDE AMENDMENT PUTS HOUSE ON RECORD

Resolution Lacks Seventy-Eight Votes of Necessary Two-Thirds—State Rights Argument Kept in Foreground —Only One Representative from Suffrage State Votes Against

Nation-wide equal suffrage failed to pass the House of Representatives Tuesday by a vote of 174 ayes to 204 noes.

The expressed opposition was for the most part not against the enfranchisement of women, but against federal action. The State rights argument was kept in the foreground all the time. Most of the other speeches against the question were silly and one of them was vulgar. Representative Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic floor leader, fought the amendment, and tried to swing all of the Democratic members into line. The vote by parties stood:

For the resolution, 86 Democrats, 72 Republicans, 12 Progressives, 3 Progressive-Republicans and one Independent; against it, 171 Democrats and 33 Republicans.

Seventy-eight more votes would have given the amendment the necessary two-thirds.

The only Congressman from a suffrage State to vote against the amendment was Kindel, of Colorado. The only ones from Illinois, where presidential suffrage prevails, were Graham and Baltz.

It was the first time in history that Congress has voted on the question. The galleries were crowded with suffragists.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from the press bureau of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association says:

"The debate was followed with unusual interest. In spite of a driving rain, the women began to arrive as early as seven o'clock in the morning and stood about in the corridors until the doors were opened at ten. A few minutes later the galleries were filled with people who, for the most part, stayed patiently until the vote was taken at 8.45 in the evening.

"Just before the close of debate, which raged from ten o'clock in the morning until after half past eight in the evening, Garrett, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the resolution in order to avoid a roll call. Mann and Henry joined in the fight against such a method of disposing of the question and insisted that the issue should be met squarely by the House. A roll call to stop debate on this motion was carried by a vote of 206 to 107. At this point Henry asked unanimous consent that the House take a direct vote on the Mondell resolution without further debate. This was agreed to and the roll call followed.

"Among those who spoke at length for the resolution, besides a number from the suffrage States, were MacDonald and Cramton, of Michigan; Kelly and Hulings, of Pennsylvania; Borland of Missouri; Hobson, of Alabama; Stevens, of New Hampshire; Baker, of New Jersey; Madden and Mann, of Illinois; Brown, of New York; Lindberg and Volstead, of Minnesota, and Sims, of Tennessee.

"Representatives of the National Board and the Congressional Committee were guests of Speaker Clark, and occupied the seats reserved for him in the gallery. They were entertained at luncheon in the Speaker's private room by Miss Genevieve Clark. The party was composed of Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Annie W. Pitzer, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Miss Virginia Watrous. Dr. Shaw was greeted with a round of applause when she entered the gallery."

Action came first on the special rule reported by the Rules Committee providing for a vote on the nation-wide suffrage amendment after six hours debate. The rule had been opposed by the anti-suffragists, but it passed the House without a roll call by a vote of 209 to 31.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee began the debate with a plea that woman suffrage should be left to the States.

"I am willing that this matter should be fought out on the floor here," said Representative Henry, "and I shall vote for the rule, but against the suffrage resolution. I shall never vote for a proposal to take away from the States the right to say who shall have the ballot."

Representative Campbell of Kansas said woman suffrage would raise national standards.

"We boast of our civilization," he said, "but today men resort to the same force to settle their disputes that was resorted to by Cain and Abel. May we not hope that asking the women of our nation to participate in the affairs of the nation may raise that standard and enable us better to settle the nation's problems?

Campbell Ridicules State Opposition

"With due deference to the President's opinion, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration. The President invokes the doctrine of State sovereignty on this issue with the same enthusiasm and confidence that

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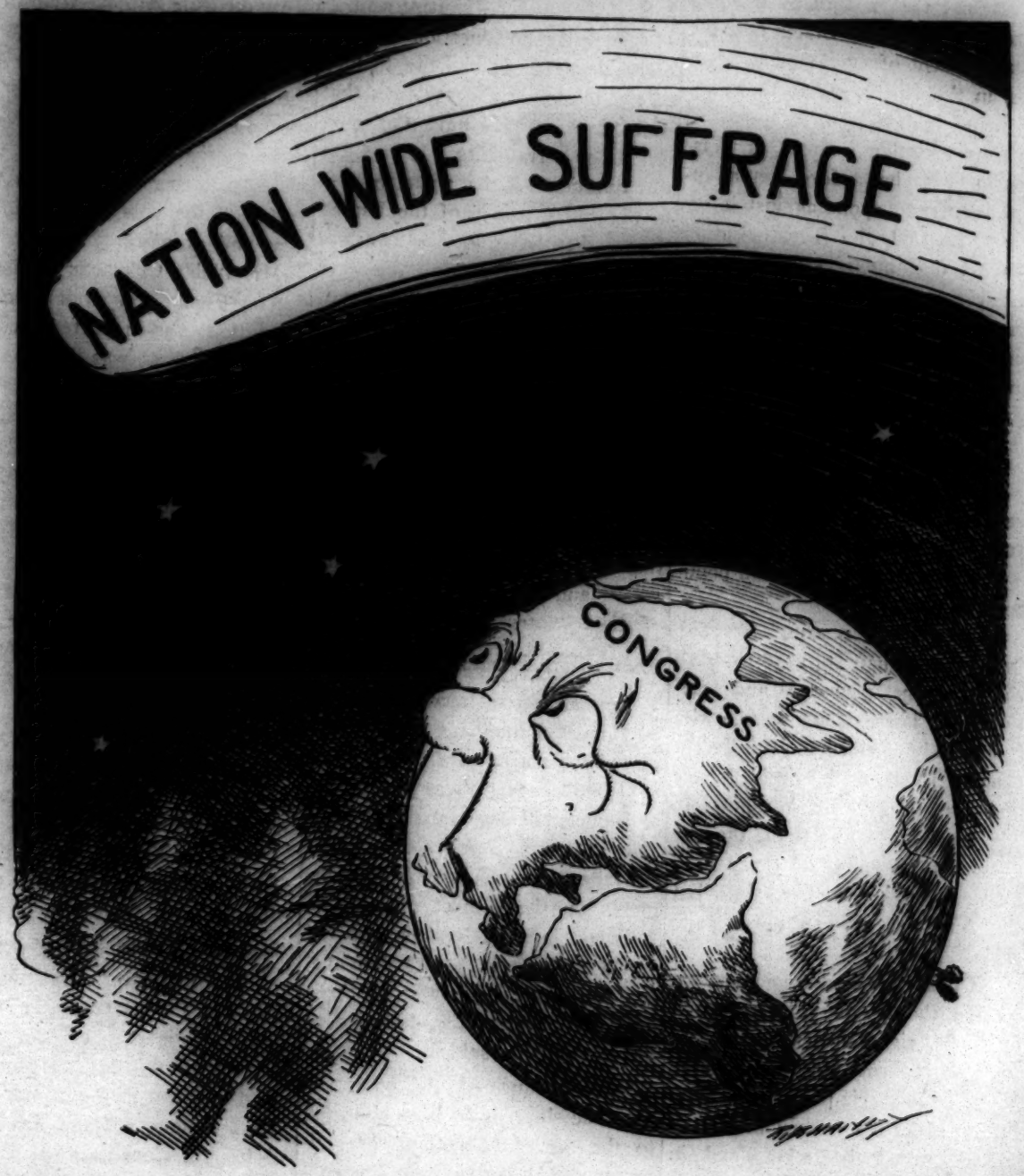
THE COMET



—Adapted from "Cartoons"

GOVERNOR HOOPER ASKS SUBMISSION

Tennessee Executive Says State Should Delay no Longer in Voting on Suffrage

Shortly before the close of his term as Governor of Tennessee, Gov. Hooper last week recommended that the incoming Legislature submit an equal suffrage amendment to the voters. This recommendation was heralded as the most significant feature of the Governor's message.

"As an original, academic proposition I have never been an advocate of woman's suffrage," said Governor Hooper. "I still feel that if things in the world were as I believe they ought to be, woman's suffrage would not be desirable. Taking conditions as they are, however, there are strong reasons in favor of extending the franchise to women that did not exist one hundred years ago. Modern industrial conditions are rapidly revolutionizing the social and political world. The broadening education and diversified activities of women strengthen the argument for woman's suffrage.

"The consideration that weighs most heavily with me, however, is that woman's suffrage is rapidly coming to the other States of the Union, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that women will ulti-

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WOMEN'S PEACE SOCIETY FORMS AT WASHINGTON

Big Mass Meeting Takes Steps Against War—Jane Addams, President—Suffrage Put Unanimously in Platform

A large mass meeting at the New Willard in Washington, D. C., last Sunday, with two large overflow meetings, and about five hundred people turned away, showed the interest women are taking in the movement for constructive peace which has been started by Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and others. Mrs. Catt presided, and the speakers were Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, Jane Addams, Mrs. Harret Stanton Blatch, Miss Janet Richards and Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

Mrs. Gilman urged that the women concentrate on one single constructive piece of work and carry it through. Dr. Shaw said it was significant that the only international body which has come together for international peace since the war began was a body of women. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke of the war as the work of a small group of international political gamblers. She urged the importance of allowing no nation to win aggrandizement from the war, and permitting no nation to be humiliated.

Miss Anne Martin of Nevada moved "that it be the sense of this meeting that Congress submit the national woman suffrage amendment to the State Legislatures as an important step toward constructive peace." The motion was seconded by Miss Janet Richards and others, and was carried unanimously.

Before and after the mass meeting on Sunday many conferences were held. Subscriptions of $1100 were raised for initial organization expenses. Jane Addams was elected president, with Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mrs. John Jay White and Mrs. Henry Villard as vice-presidents. Mrs. White had charge of the mass meeting. Mrs. Winston Churchill gave a reception in the evening to which all suffragists were invited.

At the mass meeting in the afternoon the following preamble and platform were unanimously adopted:

We, women of the United States, assembled in behalf of

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NATION-WIDE AMENDMENT PUTS HOUSE ON RECORD

(Continued from Page 17)

others of his party invoked that doctrine in favor of human slavery many years ago.

"The doctrine of States rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage if it were invoked against Federal authority in preventing the spread of yellow fever and the ravages of the boll weevil in Southern States and the establishment of employment agencies in the North, where there are so many jobless men."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who heretofore has advocated suffrage, spoke against it because, he said, the recent election showed that public sentiment has not yet reached the point which warrants a constitutional amendment. Seven States voted on woman suffrage in November, he said, and five of them rejected it.

"Women Must Stand Aside"

Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania replied that in that election only men voted, hence it was not a true reflection of American popular will.

"There is no reason," he said, "why the woman suffrage problem should be met piecemeal and fractionally. There is no reason why it should be decided in 48 different places. It should be decided once and for all here in Washington. The blackguard, the thief, the unconvicted scoundrel of every kind walks up and casts his ballot, but the American woman must stand aside.

"If it is right and expedient that women should vote in Oregon, it is equally right and expedient that they should vote in Pennsylvania. There is no magic power in a State line to make the women in Illinois fit to govern themselves and in Kentucky unfit to govern themselves. There is no reason why the question should be met piecemeal and solved in fractions. America is not a collection of sovereign States; it is a nation, founded on the sovereignity of its people."

Underwood Speaks for Democrats

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader, said he had a right to speak for the Democratic party in opposition to national woman suffrage.

"As the floor leader of the majority of this House on this occasion," said Mr. Underwood, "I have a right to speak for my party. The Democratic party has not been silent on this question. It has not attempted to say what should be done in California, or in New York, or in Alabama. It has not said that the women of any State in the Union should not have the right to exercise the high privilege of the franchise, but I have said that under our Constitution, our laws, in view of the history of our republic, this question must be settled by the individual States and not by the national Government.

"There is no question that is more fundamental in the history of the Democratic Party than that each State in this Union shall govern its own franchise. If you left the question of the right to vote to the entire people of the United States, they have not the information about local affairs, they are not surrounded by all the conditions that would lead to a wise, a safe, and a patriotic solution of the question.

"This right of suffrage is going to move just as fast as the conditions of the people who seek this privilege warrant them in exercising it. If you try to drive it faster than that you court disaster and the wreck and ruin of some portions of the country."

Republican Leader for Suffrage

Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican leader, supported the amendment.

"I realize that there are strong and powerful arguments on both sides of the question of woman suffrage and still stronger arguments on the subject of national suffrage, but the tendency of the world everywhere is toward enlarging the grant of power to those who shall control the destinies of the nation," he said.

"The uneducated, the poor, the serf, the slave, have been educated to the power of helping in government. We may stem the current for the moment, but civilization's progress develops unerringly the logic of granting suffrage to all who have the capacity to make proper use of it.

"No one denies the intellectual power of women to make proper use of suffrage. I believe the time has come in this country when we must safely say to those who are in intimate relation with us all through life, that 'we ask you to help us in the management of the affairs of this nation,' in the hope that we may make progress still greater in the future than we have in the past, in the belief that granting responsibility will bring new considerations to the great problems which we have to meet."

Mr. Mann told of the important function of women in society. "They nurse us in infancy," he said. "They educate us; they teach our children; in the main they run our churches; they are in control of our civic organizations; they are our counselors—to them we turn for advice which is most valuable to us in temptation and trial. I am quite content to trust their judgment at the polls."

Vote on Rule Almost Unanimous

When the vote for the rule was called for, it seemed at first as if the entire House had arisen, and the vote was unanimous, but when the negative vote was called there were scattering members on their feet, and the vote resulted in 209 yeas and 31 nays.

Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, from which the resolution was reported without recommendation, was first to speak upon the resolution itself.

"These agitating women suffragists want something to agitate about, and if they should find nothing to agitate about they would be disappointed," said he. "If they can get it they don't want it; if they can't get it, they'll carry on agitation for it. I, for one, shall vote against this amendment in order to protect womankind against itself."

Representative Taylor of Colorado supported the amendment, saying the opposition spoke from prejudice and misinformation.

"I believe the welfare of the national republic is superior to the whim of any State," he declared.

Mondell Makes Strong Speech

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, the author of the resolution before the House, made one of the strong speeches of the day. He pictured the day when, in the capital of his State, woman suffrage was adopted by the Constitutional Convention, and said that in all the interval no citizen of the State had cause to regret it.

He said: "Twenty-four years of political experience—eighteen as the only representative of the people of a suffrage State on the floor of this House—qualifies me, I believe, to speak understandingly of the effects of woman suffrage. We have not solved all the problems of government. We do not claim to have become perfect in legislation or administration in Wyoming. But our experience has at least demonstrated beyond controversy how utterly without foundation are each and all of the stock arguments against the exercise of the elective franchise by women.

"We are, and have been, of the frontier, and some of our communities and people have been considered by the hypercritical to be a little rough and ready—almost wild and woolly—but in that forty-five years no woman, to my knowledge, has ever been annoyed or insulted or received any but the most courteous treatment in the discharge of her political duties. If there have ever been any family disagreements over politics they have never reached the public ear. If any woman has neglected her family Dame Gossip has not reported it.

"In grace and charm, in devotion to duty, no women on earth excel those of that commonwealth, where for two generations women have voted regularly. During this period the women of Wyoming have quietly and modestly exercised a constant, helpful and beneficial influence on legislation and administration.

"After forty-five years of experience there is no division of opinion on this question among us. Our people would as soon think of surrendering their charter of statehood as of depriving their women of the ballot.

Opposition's Arguments Not True

"The stupid and threadbare argument that the exercise of the elective franchise will have an unfavorable effect upon the character of women, expose them to undesirable contact, destroy the finer fibre of the sex, and put in jeopardy their natural charm has been utterly refuted by the experience of every State and nation which has enfranchised its women. If some fortunate women are so happily content under present conditions that they do not desire the ballot, that fact does not constitute an argument against allowing those women to vote who desire so to do.

"The nation has seen fit to prohibit discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The nation may with equal or greater propriety prohibit discrimination on account of sex. Except as a matter of personal opinion or preference, no one is justified in saying that the question is one for individual action in the States rather than for concerted action by the States."

Representative Heflin of Alabama, a consistent foe of suffrage, said in a typical speech: "You women now cast the ballot, when we men, with a lump in our throat and the room darkened, ask you to journey through life as a wife. There's no appeal if you cast a vote in the negative. Most women now control one vote, and, as I told a blushing suffragette the other day, if you are given the franchise you'll control two votes in every household—and that's too many."

Representative Clark of Florida said: "I do not wish to see the day when women will trail their skirts in the mire of partisan politics. I would rather see her as the queen of the American home where she can wield a wider influence than in politics."

Day Called Historical

"I don't want either to see women in the mire of politics," replied Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, Progressive leader. "But I am in favor of cleaning the dirt and mud out of politics and the best

FOR "HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to start the New Year right by using one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal is called "Home-Converting."

Every single subscription used is a suffrage investment which pays good interest. **A. E. R.**

THE VOTE IN CONGRESS

Representatives Voting for Suffrage

Adair, Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Avis, Baker, Barnhart, Bathrick, Bell, Calif.; Borchers, Borland, Britten, Brown, New York; Bryan, Buchanan, Ill.; Butler, Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chandler, Church, Clancy, Cline, Connelly, Copley, Cramton, Crosser, Curry, Davenport, Decker, Deitrick, Dershem, Dickinson, Dillon, Doolittle, Drukker, Eagan, Edmonds, Evans, Farr, Fergusson, Ferris, Fess, Fitzhenry, Fordney, Foster, Fowler, Francis, Frear, French, Gallagher, Gallivan, George, Gilmore, Good, Gorman, Graham, Penna.; Green, Iowa; Griest, Guernsey, Hamill, Hamilton, Mich.; Hamlin, Hart, Haugen, Hawley, Hayden, Hayes, Helgesen, Helvering, Hensley, Hill, Hobson, Howell, Hughes, W. Va.; Hulings, Humphrey, Wash.; Johnson, Wash.; Kahn, Keating, Keister, Kelley, Mich.; Kelly, Pa.; Kent, Kettner, Kiess, Kinkaid, Neb.; Kinkead, N. J.; Kirkpatrick, Knowland, Lafferty, LaFollotte, Langley, Lindbergh, Lloyd, Logue, McAndrews, McGuire, McKellar, McKenzie, McLaughlin, MacDonald, Madden, Maher, Mann, Mapes, Martin, Metz, Mitchell, Mondell, Morgan, Okla.; Moss, Ind.; Mott, Murdock, Neeley, Kan.; Neely, W. Va.; Nelson, Nolan, Norton, O'Hair, O'Shaunessy, Palmer, Patton, Penna.; Peterson, Phelan, Porter, Prouty, Rainey, Raker, Reilly, Conn.; Roberts, Mass.; Rogers, Rubey, Rucker, Rupley, Russell, Sabath, Scully, Seldomridge, Sells, Shackleford, Sherwood, Sims, Sinnott, Slemp, Smith, Idaho; Smith, Maryland; J. M. C. Smith, Mich.; S. W. Smith, Mich.; Smith, New York; Smith, Minn.; Steenerson, Stephens, Calif.; Stevens, N. H.; Stone, Stout, Stringer, Sutherland, Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor, Colo.; Taylor, N. Y.; Temple, Thompson, Okla.; Thomson, Ill.; Towner, Treadway, Vare, Volstead, Walters, Williams, Woods, Young, N. D. Total, 174.

Representatives Voting Against Suffrage

Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Ashbrook, Aswell, Bailey, Baltz, Barchfield, Barkley, Bartholdt, Bartlett, Beakes, Beall, Texas.; Blackmon, Booher, Bowdle, Brockson, Broussard, Brown, W. Va.; Browne, Wis.; Browning, Brumbaugh, Buchanan, Tex.; Bulkley, Burgess, Burke, Pa.; Burke, S. D.; Burke, Wis.; Burnett, Byrnes, S. C.; Byrns, Tenn.; Calder, Callaway, Candler, Cantor, Cantrill, Caraway, Carew, Carlin, Carter, Cary, Clark, Fla.; Coady, Collier, Connolly, Ia.; Conry, Cooper, Cox, Crisp, Cullop, Danforth, Davis, Dent, Dies, Difenderfer, Dixon, Donohoe, Donovan, Dooling, Doremus, Doughton, Driscoll, Dupre, Eagle, Edwards, Esch, Estopinal, Fairchild, Fields, Finley, Fitzgerald, Flood, Floyd, Gard, Gardner, Garner, Garrett, Tenn.; Garrett, Tex.; Gerry, Gill, Gillett, Gittins, Glass, Godwin, Goeke, Goodwin, Gordon, Goulden, Graham, Ill.; Gray, Greene, Mass.; Greene, Vt.; Gregg, Griffin, Gudger, Hamilton, N. Y.; Hardy, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Heflin, Helm, Henry, Hinds, Holland, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Ga.; Hull, Humphreys, Miss.; Jacoway, Johnson, Ky.; Johnson, S. C.; Kennedy, Conn.; Key, Kindel, Kitchin, Konop, Korbly, Langham, Lazaro, Lee, Ga.; Lee, Pa.; Lenroot, Lesher, Lever, Lewis, Md.; Lieb, Linthicum, Lobeck, Lonergan, McGillicuddy, Maguire, Neb.; Mahan, Miller, Montague, Moon, Moore, Morgan, La.; Morrison, Mulkey, Murray, Oldfield, Page, N. C.; Paige, Mass.; Park, Parker, N. J.; Parker, N. Y.; Patten, N. Y.; Platt, Plumley, Post, Pou, Price, Quin, Ragsdale, Rauch, Rayburn, Reed, Reilly, Wis.; Riordan, Rouse, Sherley, Sisson, Sloan, Small, Smith, Tex.; Sparkman, Stafford, Stedman, Stephens, Miss.; Stephens, Neb.; Stephens, Tex.; Stevens, Minn.; Sumners, Switzer, Talbott, Md.; Talcott, Taylor, Ala.; Taylor, Ark.; Thacher, Thomas, Tribble, Tuttle, Underhill, Underwood, Vaughan, Vinson, Vollmer, Walker, Wallin, Walsh, Watkins, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whaley, Whitacre, White, Wingo, Winslow, Witherspoon, Young, Tex. Total, 204.

way to do that is to give woman the right of suffrage. This day is historical, for it marks the beginning of the end of opposition to woman suffrage. They have no argument left but the argument of the 'great sturdy oak and the tender clinging vine.' They think of the American home in terms of the spinning wheel, but, gentlemen, the day of the spinning wheel has gone by."

Mr. Murdock predicted that both the Republicans and Democrats would now endorse woman suffrage. Before Kansas adopted suffrage, he said, men said it would only mean that the women would double the vote of their husbands; but now the same men are voting as the women do.

"Women are the best part of humanity," said Representative Hulings of Pennsylvania. "This matter must be settled, not by expediency but by absolute right."

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota made a brief speech for the amendment and Representative Sumners of Texas opposed it.

Another typical anti-suffrage speech was made by Mr. Dies of Texas. "I have no doubt," said he, "that if woman wielded the cleaver at the meat stall we would have cleaner beefsteak. But who wants to court the butcher? Undoubtedly women would make good police officers. But who wants to marry a policeman?"

Representatives Bryan of Washington and Stephens and Bell of California declared woman suffrage a success. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania opposed the amendment.

Says Michigan Liquor Defeated It

Mr. McDonald of Michigan protested against the idea of waiting for the States to grant equal suffrage because the liquor interests had such a grip on the State political organizations that they could defeat it while, by a nation-wide submission of the amendment, the liquor interests could be vanquished. He said that in his own State the suffrage amendment had been defeated by 96,000 majority because of the opposition of the liquor interests. Members of the Michigan delegation were inclined to challenge the statement, but finally agreed that in 1912 the result was as he had reported it.

Stevens Challenges Underwood

One of the vigorous speeches of the day was made by Mr. Stevens of New Hampshire, who defied the Democratic House caucus and said he denied the right of Mr. Underwood to represent him or thousands of Democrats. He said he believed the women of Alabama were as well qualified to vote as the women of New Hampshire, and both had the same moral right as men.

Representative Kent of California said he would support the resolution, "because it proposes to bring the Constitution down to date."

Representatives Brown of New York, Madden of Illinois, Towner of Iowa, Barnhardt of Indiana and Raker of California supported the resolution in brief speeches.

Says They Will Finally Win

Representatives Bartlett of Georgit, Hardy of Texas, Sisson of Mississippi vigorously opposed the resolution, insisting that the right to determine the suffrage question should be left to the States.

Representative Abercrombie said he would vote against the amendment, but that he had no doubt the women of the country will ultimately obtain the ballot either State by State or through a federal constitutional amendment. He favored woman suffrage granted by the States.

Henry Afraid for States

Representative Henry of Texas declared that the trend of the times was too strongly in the direction of stripping the States of their power.

"I am not willing that Colorado and California should say to Texas how she shall deal with her own domestic concerns," he said.

Representative Seldomridge of Colorado supported the resolution and praised the voting women of his State.

In opposing the resolution, Representative Hughes of Georgia declared that should the proposed amendment be ratified by the States, it would precipitate a serious situation in the Southern States on account of the race problem.

Bowdle Makes Insulting Speech

The most insulting speech of the day was probably made by Representative Bowdle of Ohio. It was difficult for the spectators to control their disgust when he cried:

"Yes, Mr. Speaker, the women of this smart capital are beautiful—indeed, their beauty is positively disturbing to business. Their feet are beautiful; their ankles are beautiful, but here I must pause—all this do I assert on that kind of evidence required by Greenleaf's first rule—but they are not interested in affairs of State."

This brought forth hisses, and Representative Bowdle remarked:

"This is the last chance of the institution known in the United States as the Old Man to save his pants.

"I suggest that American women, instead of going into politics, resolve on an investigation of the race suicide question and examine into the menace to our nation found in the fact that within 10 years a multitude of American women, with great fortunes gathered by American men have laid them to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars at the feet of foreign lords and dukes.

"The need of this country is more marriage," Mr. Bowdle added. "America needs a new baptism of the old time masculinity. We need the old type of feminine women."

Many Speak in Favor

As the day passed into night, with the debate still in progress, arguments for suffrage were made by Representatives Cramton, Farr, Hayes, Sinnott, Sabath, Evans, Hobson, Gorman, Hayden of Arizona, Keating of Colorado, Volstead of Minnesota, Riley of Connecticut, Cline of Indiana, Fess of Ohio and Baker of New York, while among the opponents were Representatives Sloan, Carter and Mulkey.

Representative Decker of Missouri, supporting the amendment, replied to Representative Bowdle. He declared that "the government co-operation of women was a great blessing," and derided the idea that woman's lack of ability for military service disqualified her as a voter.

Representative Miller of Minnesota asserted that the amendment "was in contravention of all the principles of free local self-government."

Representative Stafford closed the debate in opposition to the bill, declaring that no argument advanced in the discussion had shown the necessity of federal action on the question of woman suffrage.

Debate Closes

Representative Mann of Illinois, closing the Republican support of the measure, said that the same reasoning which prompted the Rules Committee in bringing in the amendment to the House should prompt the House to submit the amendment to the States.

Representative Taylor of Colorado in the closing speech declared that the experience of the States where women vote had proved the fallacy of all the arguments against woman suffrage.

At 7.45 the reading of the bill for amendment was begun. Representative Cullop of Indiana offered an amendment to submit the suffrage proposal to constitutional conventions in the various States instead of the State legislatures. This was voted down 108 to 142.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee then moved to strike out the enacting clause, but his attempt to prevent a roll call failed, and the final vote was taken.

Equal suffrage has now been endorsed by the women who have the best right to speak for the home-makers, for the women wage-workers, and for the most complete type of married partnership, according to Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale. The General Federation of Women's Clubs represents the first, the National Women's Trade Union League the second, and the women who are associated with their husbands in their work the third.

Puck's publishers have turned their issue of Feb. 20 over to the editorial direction of a board of suffrage editors. In charge of the issue will be Mrs. Carrie Catt, Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Margaret Ayer Cobb, and Miss Elizabeth Jordan.

ANTI ANSWERS

By Alice Coon Brown

They asked to vote.

A storm of phrases filled the air!
Excited words were hurled about,
And exclamations here and there.
Like this arose the verbal doubt:

"Their place is home—these awful styles in dress—
Race suicide—who'll care for babies then?—
Movies—eugenics—doctor or doctoress?
White slaves—child labor—they never can be men."

All these and stranger things were heard;
But on the ballot—not a word!

They asked to vote!

—Ohio State Journal.

A RECKLESS ENTHUSIASM

In his important speech at Indianopolis last week, President Wilson said:—

"Now there is one thing I have got a great enthusiasm about, I might almost say a reckless enthusiasm, and that is human liberty. The governor has just now spoken about watchful waiting in Mexico. I want to say a word about Mexico, or not so much about Mexico as about our attitude towards Mexico. I hold it as a fundamental principle and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government; and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz reign, eighty per cent. of the people of Mexico never had a 'look in' in determining who should be their governors or what their government should be. Now, I am for the eighty per cent. It is none of my business and it is none of your business, how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours, how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The Government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President, nobody shall interfere with them."

These may be very good words for Mexican men. Mr. President. What about American women?

AS IT CAME TO PASS

By Madeline Ball

She sat and waited. Anon came Man's decision. "Woman, thou hast a soul!" She built a fire and placed thereon her little gods of Cunning and Deceit.

"For do I not now stand before the world as one with Soul? Away, thou Trickery, I have better things to live for. Man hath shared his attribute with me."

Again She sat and waited, outside the door of learning. And once again came Man's decision. "Woman, thou mayst learn the alphabet."

And She was exceedingly joyful and stopped not at the end of the alphabet. And reluctantly Man said, "Woman, if thou must, enter thou into College, but I fear it will go ill with thee."

She stretched her limbs and straightway with firm and even tread She stepped out into the World, and unto Man She said, "I need to vote."

But Man with angry brow replied, "Woman, one privilege will I keep unto myself. I will not give it thee."

But She replied, "It is Just and I can get it."

So it came to pass. And in after ages Man said unto Her, "Woman, I am glad. Comradeship is true humanity." And She replied, "Harmony and Joy dwell in the Temple of Equality."

Dr. James Stopp Shaw, a brother of Dr. Anna H. Shaw, died in Boston a few days ago. He left $3000 to his widow, and divided the rest of his estate equally between her and Dr. Anna H. Shaw. This was in accordance with an ante-nuptial agreement.

THE WIDOW'S FURNISHED ROOMS

A Tax Tale of Today in the Chicago Herald.

Once upon a time there dwelt in the western portion of Chicago a Jolly Good Fellow. He was so jolly that he drank himself into a cemetery when he was 30 years old, leaving to his Widow and Little Boy a $3,000 house with a $2,500 mortgage on it.

With this as her sole asset, the Widow made plans to meet the cost of living.

"I will keep roomers," she said. "There is space for four, and if I can get them there will be an income of about $12 a week. With this I will try to support myself and my Little Boy, send him to school, and pay the $150 a year interest on the mortgage. Also, I must obtain some new furniture, as roomers won't come unless the house looks nice."

So, with twenty of the few dollars she had managed to withhold from the Jolly Good Fellow, she made the first payment on $450 worth of furniture. This she arranged in the house, and put up a sign reading, "Furnished Rooms."

Within a day or two she had a Caller.

"This is a nice place you have here," observed the Caller.

"Thank you," replied the Widow, much pleased. "Were you thinking of taking a room?"

"Oh, no," said the Caller. "I am the Assessor. Let's see—on a $3,000 house your taxes will amount to $67.50. On the new furniture you must pay a tax of $8.50. Your tax for water will be $6.38. Altogether the Law demands from you just $82.38. Next year it may be more."

"But I have an equity in the house of only $500," protested the Widow. "And actually I have only a $20 interest in the furniture at the present time. Is it possible that the Law demands a tax of one-sixth of the value of what I actually possess?"

"Not only possible, but a fact," answered the Assessor. "And if you have any money in the bank, I must tax that, too."

"Thanks be, I haven't," said the Widow.

"Whereupon she took down the "furnished room" sign, returned the furniture, and, taking her Little Boy with her, she rented a room in another house, going to work in a restaurant to pay for it. After her own house was taken from her by foreclosure, she said:

"I thought the Law protected women and children."

After the great peace and suffrage meetings in Washington on Sunday, Representative Hobson of Alabama on Monday introduced a resolution providing for a national commission to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of other nations, whether belligerent or neutral, in the investigation of the conditions that affect the question of restoring the peace of the world.

Representative Hobson is an advocate of votes for women.

Miss Adelaide W. Smith, who was about the first Brooklyn woman to go to the front as a nurse during the Civil War, died in the Brooklyn Hospital Dec. 30. She was a member of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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GREAT DAYS IN WASHINGTON

The national capital during the past few days has been a centre of interest to suffragists, to peace advocates and to opponents of child labor. And it is significant that the distinguished speakers at the National Child Labor Conference were most of them suffragists, while the great peace meeting went on record unanimously in favor of votes for women.

The nation-wide suffrage amendment was debated for the first time on the floor of the House. The debate was extremely interesting and educational, and the amount of public interest shown most encouraging. The amendment did not pass, of course—no one expected that it would, at this time—but the vote was a splendid one, for a starter. Now at session after session we shall watch it grow.

The amendment got a majority vote recently in the U. S. Senate, and a change of 16 votes would have given it a majority also in the House of Representatives. This is still far short of the needed two-thirds; but it is a remarkably strong showing, especially in view of the fact that it is the first time the amendment has ever been allowed to come to a vote in Congress. The suffragists have every reason to be encouraged; and the anti-suffragists must certainly have felt ashamed of the vulgarity of some of their supporters.

A. S. B.

THE PRESIDENT A CONVERT

President Wilson has become a believer in equal suffrage. This was shown by his answers to the women who lately interviewed him on the subject. While holding firmly to his opinion that the question ought to be settled not by national but by State action, the President expressly disclaimed any antagonism toward the principle. Six years ago he was opposed to it, and stated his opposition freely. In the past five years the number of suffrage States has increased from four to twelve; but we do not believe that Mr. Wilson's change of view is due to policy. He has shown that he "wears no collar but his own," as one editor of a great daily puts it, and that he can be thoroughly stiff-necked when he chooses. But ever since he became President the suffragists have plied him with the evidence that in the enfranchised States woman's ballot has done good. The opponents, of course, have done their best to persuade him of the contrary; but the arguments of the suffragists have been the more convincing. The evidence will convince any other man who is intelligent and open-minded. What is now needed is to bring it home to every legislator and every voter.

A. S. B.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE

The vote of the members of Congress from the enfranchised States was cast almost solid in favor of the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The men who had had practical experience of equal suffrage testified that its results were good, and wanted to extend it. The prophecies of woe and disaster came wholly from members who had no practical knowledge of the subject.

On any other question, this fact would be thought conclusive. The opponents of equal rights, however, refuse to give any weight to it. They say that the members from the suffrage States had to vote that way, or forfeit their political lives. But this explanation only throws the difficulty one step further back. How does the opinion of their constituents come to be so overwhelmingly in favor of it, unless its results on the whole have been satisfactory? Eastern opponents of equal suffrage are never weary of assuring us that the majority of both men and women in the enfranchised States are disgusted with it, that if it were submitted again to popular vote it would be repealed, etc., etc. Yet in the next breath they seek to account for the solid support of the measure by the Congressmen from those States on the theory that they dare not for their lives do otherwise. Clearly, these two things do not hang together.

Either the Congressmen who have seen the practical results of equal suffrage think it works well, and vote for it from conviction; or else they believe that most of their constituents (all of whom, of course, have seen its practical results) think it works well, and so vote for it from political expediency. On either theory, there is no escape from the conclusion that equal suffrage is popular in the equal suffrage States.

A. S. B.

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

Some curious and interesting facts were given the other day by Miss Katherine Bement Davis, New York City's Commissioner of Correction, at a suffrage meeting in Boston. To an audience that crowded Tremont Theatre to the highest gallery, she described some of her experiences with prisoners. She said, in part:

"For thirteen years I was at the head of a reformatory for women. They were women from sixteen to thirty years old, who had broken all the laws. I have always believed in self-government. It is of no use merely to shut a woman up. You must train the will, or when she goes out she will be no better able to withstand temptation than before. We had complete self-government for the girls in one cottage, and partial self-government in another. In the rest they were under the matrons and other officers.

"One day I held a conference with the girls in regard to extending the system. Every girl in the honor cottage favored self-government. So did those in the cottage where they had partial experience of it; but only a minority of those in the other cottages voted for it. I asked them to tell me honestly their real reasons for voting no. Some of them said, 'Women should not rule women; it is not natural.' Others said, 'The officers are paid to manage this institution. Why should the bother and responsibility be put on us? We are all on a level here, all of us are prisoners. If some are put over the rest of us, they will show partiality; they will favor their friends and be hard on those whom they do not like.' I said, 'Girls, it is evident you are not yet prepared to live in a democracy.' I supposed that it was because they were women and were not accustomed to voting. I had not then had my present large experience of men.

"Some time after I had been put in charge of the prisons in New York City, there was a riot in the penitentiary. In order to get at the causes of it, I went over and lived there. I spent five days taking testimony, interviewing groups and representatives of all classes in the penitentiary, and talking with delegates chosen by the prisoners to present their side of the case. I found that many of them were opposed to the idea of general self-government for the prisoners, and they gave just the same reasons as the girls in the Bedford reformatory. Yet these men had all been voters before they were sent to prison, except the few who were unnaturalized foreigners.

"Then I was asked to go up to Vassar College. The students have partial self-government, and many want it to be made complete. I was asked to speak upon the subject; and I discussed it with both the students and the faculty. Most of the students favored it, but many did not. They said they were there to study and the officers to run the college, and why should they be bothered?

"Then the men of New York State for the first time were given a chance to vote at the primaries on the nomination of candidates; and only about 40 per cent. of the registered voters cared enough to go to the polls. Evidently a great many men, too, felt that they wanted someone else to do their thinking and voting for them.

"Then I saw that the difficulty went deeper. They all needed education in democracy. But no one proposed to take the ballot away from the men who did not want to use it. Thomas Mott Osborne does not say that he will take self-government away from the prisoners at Sing Sing. As you know, he has lately been put in charge of the prison, and has introduced a number of important reforms. They now have a Council chosen by the prisoners to deal with breaches of discipline. The other day a prisoner beat up a keeper. He was brought before the Council, and was let off with a very light punishment. They thought the keeper had provoked the quarrel. The people outside the prison rose up in indignation. Mr. Osborne did not. He saw that they had not yet had the training which would enable them to see that even a poor keeper had some rights.

"The indifference of some women is no reason for withholding the suffrage. Give women the right, and then the men and the women who do care will educate the rest up to the point of seeing it. We shall raise the level only by raising men and women together. We do everything else together, as partners—in the home, in the church, in educational work and in business. Why should we not be partners in this?

"Another reason I have for believing in equal suffrage is that I want to see some things done. There are some pressing matters which have waited a long time. When women have the ballot I think we are going to get some things done quicker, because of the directness and sincerity of purpose which I believe will be part of our contribution to the work of government."

A. S. B.

DR. DAVIS ON SUFFRAGE

Dr. Davis said:

"I was born a suffragist, but never till last year took any active part in the movement. It seemed like trying to prove that two and two make four. Government is such a simple proposition, in the last analysis. In the window of the suffrage shop in New York City, on one side there is a toy apartment house, and on the other a model of the City Hall, and strings run from one to the other to show how the welfare of the home is directly connected with the street-cleaning department, and all the other city departments. They all exist in order to make the city a nice, decent place in which to live and to bring up our children.

"Any woman who can learn to play auction bridge can learn to understand the tariff, and about taxation. Everyone pays taxes, direct or indirect. Every working mother who goes to the shop to buy a pound of butter, or flour, or tea, pays a tax as well as the man who owns the grocery store.

"We have a workhouse in New York, with six or seven hundred women in it. They do not work, and therefore it is called the workhouse. We have had it for sixty-five years. The women have no work and no outdoor exercise, and naturally they get nervous and quarrel. For sixty-five years they have worn dresses made of bed-ticking, gathered around them at the waist as tightly as possible, and standing out like cheeses. I asked why this was, and I was told that it was because it had always been so.

"In the penitentiary I found 1400 men and about a hundred women. The women had nothing to do but to clean their cells and make their own beds; the rest of the time they sat and twiddled their thumbs, while the men prisoners did the cooking and all the other work, and even made the clothes for the women prisoners to wear. I asked why, and was told that it was because it had always been so. If human nature is so conservative as all that, it is no wonder that women have not yet been given suffrage!

"Voting is as simple as going to market or to the postoffice, or anything that men and women do together. Not long ago I visited California. I was in Pasadena on election day, and I spent the day vibrating between two polling places to watch what was going on, it was so interesting.

"One polling place was in the parlor of the Methodist Church. There sat a comfortable looking woman of middle age, and on either side of her a young man who from his age might have been her son, and these three were the clerks of election. There was a missionary meeting being held in the church at the same time, and the women of the church served a lunch. A woman would bring her chicken, or loaf of cake, or whatever her contribution was, and go down below and leave it, and then come into the parlor and chat a little, and cast her vote. There was nothing more improper than that.

"At the other polling place I saw women coming to vote wheeling a baby, and with a market basket hanging on the baby carriage. Sometimes one woman would take care of two or three baby carriages while the other mothers went in to vote. These were a new kind of watchers at the polls.

"Later in the day they began to gather up those women who had not voted. An auto would come in with two young women carrying babies. Probably it was the first time those babies had ever got a ride. It was all so simple, natural and logical that I wondered how anybody could ever have expected disaster to result from it."

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

The Democrats have introduced in each branch of the Rhode Island Legislature a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to abolish the property qualification for voters. This is in accord with a recommendation made by the Governor, a Republican, in his inaugural message.

Now let the Anti-Suffrage Association try to persuade propertyless men in Rhode Island that the ballot is not a privilege but a burden, and that the lack of it is no stigma, but places them on a pedestal.

A. S. B.

A woman's simplest duty is to keep her house clean and wholesome, and to feed her children properly. Yet she is utterly dependent upon the city administration for the conditions which render decent living possible.—Jane Addams.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

MISSOURI

The new campaign is now on in Missouri. Miss Jane Thomson started out last week to organize leagues in Carroll, Chariton, Randolph, Howard, Cooper, Pettis and Saline Counties. In some of these counties there are a few leagues already at work, but Miss Thomson's aim is to organize one in every village. Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer goes into the northeast part of the State, and the State president, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, goes into the southeast. This campaign is being financed by a contribution of one thousand dollars from Mrs. Morrison-Fuller of St. Louis and a like amount from Mrs. B. B. Graham of St. Louis. As soon as the organization is well under way, the rest of the State will contribute its share of the funds.

It is now planned to have the State convention of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association in St. Joseph the week following the Biennial Convention of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs there. This will assure a good attendance and enable members to be on hand at the Biennial and urge the adoption of a suffrage resolution. The Official Board endorsed woman suffrage at its fall meeting. Most of the districts also went on record as favoring it; so it is thought that the convention will be almost unanimously in favor.

Kansas City has reorganized her Suffrage Party and is preparing at once for a new campaign. There are six leagues in Kansas City, five of which are members of the party. The amendment last fall lost in Kansas City by less than a thousand. It is believed that this is the best record made by any city.

(Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, 800 Broadway, Columbia).

INDIANA

A meeting of district chairmen and representatives of legislative committees of the Woman's Franchise League was held at the headquarters recently to consider the policy to be pursued by the State Board during the present session of the General Assembly. After all present had been given opportunity to express their opinion, the following two resolutions were decided upon: That the League shall seek to defeat in toto the twenty-two amendments proposed by Mr. Stotsenberg and now pending in the Legislature; that members petition the Legislature to call a Constitutional Convention in the spring of 1915, or, failing in that, to put the question again before the people.

A letter was sent to all local leagues saying: "We ask you to have a meeting of your league at once and get this question well before your women, and get it into your local papers.

"We particularly request you to present this subject to the senators and representatives from your district in as many ways and through as many persons as is possible."

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson writes the Woman's Journal: "Last summer we made a strong fight for a new constitution for our State, which was defeated at the fall election. We are now attempting to defeat the Stotsenberg amendments which have passed one Legislature and are now up before the present session of the General Assembly. If these pass it will block the securing of a new constitution for our State for many years to come, and will, therefore, put off the securing of suffrage in our State, for our old constitution is almost impossible of amendment."

(Indiana Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, 4241-2 Broadway, Logansport.)

(Woman's Franchise League of Indiana. President, Dr. Amelia Keller, 816 Odd Fellows' Bldg., Indianapolis.)

DELAWARE

The suffrage campaign in Delaware opened with a big meeting in Wilmington, addressed by Congressman J. A. Falconer of Washington and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada.

The women are asking for full suffrage. Delaware is said to be the only State where the Legislature can adopt a constitutional amendment without referring it to the voters; but the amendment must get a two-thirds vote in each house in two successive biennial Legislatures.

The work is being carried on by the Delaware E. S. A. and the Congressional Union in coöperation. The suffragists are maintaining two headquarters, a permanent one in Wilmington and a temporary one in Dover during the session of the Legislature.

(Delaware Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, Newport, Del.).

MONTANA

Jeanette Rankin has issued a call for a meeting of the Montana Equal Suffrage State Central Committee and a conference of "all women who worked so faithfully and effectively in the suffrage campaign, and all other women who also recognize their need to become more enlightened in the best methods to study conditions and enact laws." The meeting will be held at the Placer Hotel in Helena, Jan. 21 and 22. "With the right of citizenship comes the duty to investigate the political, industrial and the social conditions in our State, that we may take definite action on important legislation," says Miss Rankin. "Because of this formative period in citizenship, we must get together and prepare for State-wide organization; entirely outside the ordinary clubs, associations and political parties. The Montana women desire to become educated voters—educated in the big sense of citizenship."

Members of the Montana Equal Franchise League, the Political Equality Club and the Butte Suffrage Association will hold a big rally in celebration of suffrage victory on the evening of Jan. 18 at the Auditorium in Butte.

(E. S. State Central Committee. President, Miss Jeannette Rankin, Missoula).

WISCONSIN

A definite plan for legislative work in behalf of woman suffrage was discussed at the meeting of the State executive board in Waukesha last week.

"Of course, we are going to introduce a woman suffrage measure in the Legislature this winter," said Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president of the Association, "and we expect that it will pass.

"Our legislative work will be placed in the hands of women who have had experience in that sort of effort and are thoroughly qualified. We shall make a careful canvass of both Houses, and we expect to find a majority of the members in favor of woman suffrage or at least in favor of allowing the voters of Wisconsin to vote again upon the question."

The executive committee of the Wisconsin State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which has just held its first meeting since the recent election, will have a Political Science committee the coming year. The Wisconsin Federation endorsed suffrage more than two years ago.

(Woman's Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Henry Youmans, Waukesha).

PENNSYLVANIA

The Keystone State Bazaar in aid of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the New Century Drawing Room, 124 South 12th street, Philadelphia, Feb. 25 and 26. Books and suffrage literature, candies, dolls, domestic articles, fancy articles, farm and garden products and other things will be sold.

The committee in charge consists of: Chairman, Miss Lida Stokes Adams; vice-chairman, Mrs. Joseph Fels; treasurer, Dr. Anna P. Sharpless; secretary, Miss Hannah P. Miller; hall and decorations, Miss Emma Klahr; patrons and patronesses, Mrs. Scott Nearing; printing, Mrs. William Leverett; publicity, Miss Julia Lewis; receiving, Mrs. Albert B. Williams; restaurant, Mrs. Robert Granlees; tickets, Miss Ida K. Orum.

The committee earnestly asks all suffragists to co-operate. Donations of salable articles may be sent to the headquarters, 1723 Chestnut street; and 35 South Ninth street.

(Woman Suffrage Association. 3044 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg. President, Mrs. Frank Roessing).

OHIO

Presidential suffrage may be asked of the Legislature this year, although the legislative committee of the Ohio W. S. A. is more interested in pushing the organization work than in expending much time or energy on any legislative measure unless the prospects of success are very bright.

Miss Rose Moriarty recently resigned as recording secretary of the Association, and Mrs. Helen Wise Molony, president of the Susan B. Anthony Club of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren.)

(Equal Franchise League. President, Miss Flora E. Worthington, 628 Lincoln avenue, Cincinnati.)

VIRGINIA

The Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, held its annual meeting on January 7. The following officers were elected: Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president; Mrs. C. V. Meredith, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher and Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, vice-presidents; Miss Nora Houston, recording secretary; Mrs. Alice Overby Taylor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. M. Smithdeal, treasurer; Mrs. H. A. Sampson, auditor. A gain of 600 members during the past year was reported, the membership in the city of Richmond now numbering 1,639. Reports of various committees showed that systematic work is being done throughout the wards and precincts of the city by means of public meetings and house-to-house canvassing. Preparations are being made for the legislative campaign in 1916.

Owing to a resolution passed by the Suffrage League, the shops in Richmond observed early closing hours during the Christmas shopping season.

The head of the Retail Merchants' Association recently assisted the Suffrage League of Richmond in holding a sale of woman's work by giving prominent space in his shop to the League for one day. The proceeds of this sale were divided between the Suffrage League and the Red Cross Association.

One of the State factory inspectors, Miss Lillie Barbour, recently addressed the Richmond League on the labor conditions of women and children in Virginia. Strong resolutions were adopted advocating the appointment of a woman on the City Employment Bureau, favoring the enforcement of the present labor laws and looking to the passage of an eight-hour law for women and children.

The Hampton Suffrage League is much encouraged by the fact that Dr. Frissell, the head of the famous Hampton Institute, has declared for suffrage. Mrs. Frissell and a number of teachers at the Institute have signed enrollment cards.

(Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. President, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, 2338 Monument avenue, Richmond).

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, corresponding secretary of the State Association, asks that it be stated that Congressman Ben Humphreys is not unfavorable to woman suffrage, that Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Southern States Suffrage Conference and on all occasions declares that he is a suffragist. He is opposed to the federal constitutional amendment, but favors action by the States.

NEARLY 10,000

DURING the year 1914, The Woman's Journal added 9,536 new subscribers to its subscription list. This is a fine showing and we hope that every reader who helped to get even one subscription during the past year will take pride in the splendid total which we have been able to roll up.

No extended subscription campaign was carried on and practically no money was spent to increase circulation. We believe it will be good economy to spend a reasonable sum during 1915 to try to add 20,000 new names to our list of paid subscribers. We depend on our regular subscribers and the new 9,536 to help us make the showing in 1915 an excellent one.

Agnes E. Ryan.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National American Woman Suffrage Association, President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. National Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. National Council of Women Voters, President, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, 605-606 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington. Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Chairman, Miss Alice Paul, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C. National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, President, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pa. National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, President, James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E.

TEXAS

Petitions for the submission of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women are being actively circulated in Texas. In Galveston the women have opened headquarters and districted the whole city and are making a systematic canvass for signatures. In Houston two petitions have been prepared, one to be signed by the voters and the other by the women. Energetic work is also going on in other cities.

Miss Helen Todd of San Francisco is giving thirty days to speaking in Texas, beginning Jan. 10.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Miss Annette Finnigan, Brezos Hotel, Houston).

MASSACHUSETTS

One of the first acts of the Massachusetts Legislature last week was to take from the files of the 1914 session the equal suffrage amendment and refer it to the committee on constitutional amendments for a formal report.

"Woman suffrage won the distinction of being the first of the big questions over which bitter fights are expected at the State House this year to be taken up by the Legislature," says the Boston Post.

In his message Governor Walsh advocated the submission of the amendment which passed last year, and will, if successful this year, go to the voters in the fall.

The campaign corps of the State Association has met with a very encouraging reception in Worcester, where it began work Jan. 4, and will remain in that city until the end of next week. Mrs. George H. Dawson of Norwood reports nearly 3000 persons interviewed by her staff during the first week. The workers have been met with uniform courtesy, factories have been opened to the canvassers and the local papers have all given much space to the work. There has been an abundance of local workers and the local headquarters has been a hive of activity.

The capacity of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, was tested last Sunday at a big suffrage meeting, at which Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, former Congressman Samuel L. Powers and John Kendrick Bangs spoke. Many were unable to get seats, and during the two hours not half a dozen people left the house.

The Middlesex County Suffrage Conference was held at Lexington in the Old Belfry Club House Monday afternoon. Mrs. Mabel Castle and Mrs. S. Randolph Kelly were hostesses. Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson conducted the meeting and told of the work of the enrollment for the campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of London were speakers at Tremont Temple Thursday night. Both spoke on "Constructive Peace." The platform of the Woman's Peace party, adopted at Washington on Sunday was read. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were entertained at luncheon by a number of Boston women at the Hotel Somerset on Friday.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 585 Boylston street, Boston).
(Political Equality Union. President, Miss Mabel Gillespie, 1301 Washington street, Boston).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For the first time in the history of the State suffrage was mentioned in an inaugural message. Governor Spaulding, upon his inauguration, Jan. 7, mentioned municipal suffrage as one of the noteworthy measures which would be brought before the present Legislature. He himself believes in this form of justice, as does the speaker of the House, Edwin C. Bean of Belmont; the chairman of the judiciary committee, Benjamin W. Couch of Concord, and many of the prominent members of both Senate and House.

The great size of the legislative bodies, 24 in the Senate and 396 in the House, is, of course, a handicap. Otherwise the prospects of passing the bill are hopeful.

Suffrage headquarters, 32 Opera House Block, Concord, is an attractive room, up one flight, with five large windows commanding a view of the State House and grounds. Visitors are welcome; hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Ladies visiting Concord during the session of the Legislature are invited to use headquarters as a rest room.

OKLAHOMA

State Senator W. M. Bickel of Alva recently announced that he would propose in the Legislature a measure providing for equal suffrage if a majority of the women, otherwise qualified to vote, voted in favor. The measure would also allow women to sign initiative petitions for such an election.

There is to be a campaign for woman suffrage in Oklahoma this year, whether the Bickel measure is adopted by the Legislature or not, for the leaders among suffragists are organizing to that end. At the outset they will have the support of United States Senator Robert L. Owen and Gov. Lee Cruce, who recently has become converted to woman suffrage.

TENNESSEE

The two State suffrage organizations in Tennessee are taking steps to unite.

NEW JERSEY

A school to prepare suffrage workers for the coming campaign was held this week in East Orange at the home of Mrs. F. H. Colvin. Similar schools have been conducted in Paterson and Trenton, and others are to be held in Camden, Jersey City and Montclair.

It has been decided to hold the meetings of the Executive Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association during the next five months as follows: Jan. 29, Monclair; Feb. 26, Trenton; March 26, Elizabeth; April 30, Atlantic City; May 28, Camden.

In connection with the meeting in Montclair, Jan. 29, there will be a Conference of Essex County Suffrage Workers in Unity Church at two o'clock.

At its recent annual meeting the Women's Political Union of New Jersey elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, Newark; vice-presidents, for Essex county, Mrs. Richard T. Newton, Nutley; Passaic, Mrs. Carl Vail, Ridgewood; Morris, Miss Julia Hurlbut, Morristown; Monmouth, Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank; Union, Mrs. E. A. Albright, Roselle; Bergen, Mrs. Frances Coe Reed, Leonia; Warren, Mrs. E. T. Lukens, Oxford; Mercer, Miss Edna Wyckoff, Hightstown; Gloucester, Miss Louise Antrim, Merchantville; Camden, Mrs. Robert S. Irving, Haddonfield; Atlantic, Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Hammonton; treasurer, Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, Short Hills; chairman of finance, Mrs. R. B. Halley, Rahway; recording secretary, Miss Sarah Crowell, East Orange; executive secretary, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, Newark.

"Your Girl and Mine," the photo-play, will be presented Jan. 25 and 26 at Proctor's Theatre, Newark, under the auspices of the Newark Branch of the Women's Political Union. There will be five presentations daily, with a suffrage speech accompanying each one. Dr. Katherine Bement Davis will speak on the evening of Jan. 26.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, 309 Park avenue, Plainfield.)
(Equal Franchise League. President, Mrs. George T. Vickers, 22 Duncan avenue, New Jersey.)
(Woman's Political Union. President, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Newark.)

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston, the State capital, will be the scene of multiform activities this month. On Jan. 9, 10 and 11 a rummage sale was held to help defray the expenses of the legislative work. Miss Ida Craft has been engaged to conduct a suffrage school for one week from Jan. 28 to Feb. 3. The charge for the term is only a dollar, and women throughout the State are invited to attend.

The Legislature convened Jan. 15 and on Jan. 29 Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale will give a public address before that body. These arrangements are all very creditable to the local association, which should have the support of the entire State in its work. As West Virginia is a comparatively unorganized State, friends from other States are invited to send contributions to Miss Carrie Zane, 106½ 14th St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling has a "cake and bake" sale on Jan. 16 to add funds to the Ohio County treasury.

GEORGIA

Among the principal speakers at the great Farmers' Market Conference in Athens, held Friday, Jan. 15, was Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, an Atlanta clubwoman, and herself a skilled and scientific farmer, operating a farm of 1,500 acres near Calhoun.

Mrs. Black's topic was "The Producer's View of the Marketing of Georgia-Grown Farm Products."

Mrs. Black believes that the clubwomen of Georgia have a great work ahead of them in seeing that farm and country life is made more comfortable and pleasant for the women who live on farms and in the country.

(Georgia Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, 139 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.).
(Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. President, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, 87 E. 15th street, Atlanta).

In New York the various trade unions are visited nightly by speakers from the Trade Union Woman's Suffrage League, and assistance is asked for the passage of the suffrage amendment.

ILLINOIS

Six drafts for proposed laws regulating vice conditions in Illinois have been approved by a committee on legal advisement and returned to the co-operative legislative committee of the Woman's City Club, headed by Dr. Effa Davis, for presentation at the present session of the Legislature.

Laws suggested deal with the following questions:

The abandonment of wife and children.

Abatement and injunction law declaring houses of ill fame public nuisances.

Abolition of the fining system for unfortunate women and an appropriation for a house of shelter.

Better support for the illegitimate child.

Licensing of drug stores.

Licensing of hotels.

The Springfield lobby from the committee will be sent down to work with the Legislature as soon as the bills are brought up.

One million circulars on the principles endorsed for embodiment into laws at the recent session of the woman's legislative congress held under the auspices of the senate welfare committee at the Congress Hotel are to be sent over the State this week by the executive board of the congress which met recently.

Mrs. Ida Darling Engelke of 5231 Cornell avenue is chairman of distribution. Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell is chairman of the executive board which has become a permanent committee.

On Thursday the president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, called a meeting of the 35 women ward chairmen of the city for a conference of the women workers.

Dr. Lucy Waite was recently elected a new member of the Board of the Illinois E. S. A. to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mrs. O. P. Bourland of Pontiac. Dr. Waite is the president of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Guild of Chicago, and comes from a family of suffragists of long standing. Her father and mother both endorsed the movement some years ago.

(Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Room 604, Tower Bldg., 78 E. Madison street, Chicago. President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Miss Mary Ferrand Henderson, chairman of the committee to present the suffrage amendment to the General Assembly, has been at the State Capital during the last ten days interviewing Senators and Representatives and making arrangements for the introduction of the suffrage bill. Senator Frank Hobgood of Guilford has promised to introduce the amendment in the Senate and Representative Gallatin Roberts of Buncombe in the House. Miss Henderson is backed by her distinguished father, ex-Congressman John S. Henderson, and her brother, Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University. Mrs. Archibald Henderson, president of the North Carolina League; Mrs. James H. Pou, Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Dr. Dixon Carroll, Mrs. Thomas Harrison, Miss Edith Royster and more than 20 notables besides will help.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A resolution for a suffrage amendment is to be introduced this month in the South Carolina Legislature.

The Recruiting Booth recently held in Charleston helped a great deal to increase suffrage sentiment in that city. It was established in the heart of the shopping district, where the loan of a vacant store had been secured, and the walls and windows were decorated with suffrage posters. Literature, tea and crackers were given away. Buttons and postcards were sold Although no one was asked to buy or contribute, about $17 was collected.

"The movement is gaining in numbers and strength all the time here and through the State," writes Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston League.

CONNECTICUT

The most important suffrage event in Connecticut during the past week was the meeting of the suffrage workers of Fairfield County at Greenwich under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. H. Knox. These county meetings are a source of inspiration and a stimulus to every worker. Each league had some contribution to make—new methods of publicity, of raising money, of canvassing or of organizing suffrage work. One leader, Mrs. Weed, told of an opportunity of having a booth for the whole summer at Roton Point—a popular shore resort—where literature could be distributed and open-air speaking would be permitted. Another told of successful attempts at raising money by means of dances, clambakes and concerts. Miss Emily Pierson, the State organizer, was present to urge on every suffragist the duty of obtaining pledges from representatives that they would vote for the State constitutional amendment.

(Connecticut Equal Suffrage Association, 55-57 Pratt street, Hartford, Conn. President, Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn).

RHODE ISLAND

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will speak at Infantry Hall, Providence, on the evening of Jan. 19. The meeting is under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. The largest hall in the city has been engaged, and many of the most prominent women of the State will sit on the platform.

Irvin Cobb, the writer, will speak in Providence at the Opera House on Jan. 21. He will speak on his war experiences and will be invited to explain why they have made him an ardent suffragist.

The Woman Suffrage Party has announced an innovation for the winter in the form of Saturday afternoon teas, to be held at the headquarters in the Jackson building. They will be in the nature of social gatherings, to which all interested in discussing equal suffrage in an informal manner are invited. Active members of the party will be at headquarters every Saturday afternoon to receive guests with information and refreshments.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Barton Jenks, 199 Angell street, East Side, Providence.)
(Woman Suffrage Party. President, Mrs. Sara M. Algor, 602 Jackson Building, Providence.)

WILSON ADMIRES BUT REITERATES

President Shows More Enthusiasm Than Before to Delegation of Democratic Women

President Wilson expressed his admiration of the suffrage campaign last week to the delegation of Democratic women who asked him to give his support to the nation-wide suffrage amendment. Mr. Wilson reiterated his belief that equal suffrage should be brought about by the States, not by a Federal amendment, but he has never before shown so much enthusiasm.

Mrs. George A. Armes, president of the District of Columbia branch of the Wilson and Marshall League; Miss Alberta Hill of New York and Dr. Frances McGaskin, spokesmen for the delegation which called at the White House, reminded the President that the House would vote on the suffrage amendment Jan. 12, and asked that he lend his moral support to the movement.

"I Am Tied to a Conviction"

"I am most unaffectedly complimented by this visit that you have paid me," replied the President. "I have been called on several times to say what my position is on the very important matter that you are so deeply interested in. I want to say that nobody can look on the fight you are making without great admiration, and I certainly am one of those who admire the tenacity and the skill and the address with which you try to promote the matter that you are interested in.

"But, I, ladies, am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life, that changes of this sort ought to be brought about State by State. If it were not a matter of female suffrage, if it were a matter of any other thing connected with suffrage, I would hold the same opinion. It is a long standing and deeply matured conviction on my part, and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Not Antagonism, but Principle

"Frankly, I do not think that this is the wise or the permanent way to build. I know that you perhaps unanimously disagree with me, but you will not think the less of me for being perfectly frank in the avowal of my own convictions on that subject, and certainly that avowal represents no attitude of antagonism, but merely an attitude of principle.

"I want to say again how much complimented I am by your call, and also by the confidence that you have so generously expressed in me. I hope that in some respects I may live to justify that confidence."

Before the women went to the White House a public mass meeting was held at the Public Library, where addresses were made by Mrs. Armes, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Florence Kelley and others. Then the deputation, one hundred strong, got into gayly decked automobiles and rode to the White House, where they were received by the President in the east room.

Mrs. Armes told the President they were there to ask his support of the amendment, citing their efforts for the success of the Democratic party in 1912, and the additional service they could render to the party if permitted to vote.

"As one party honored itself by freeing a race," Mrs. Armes concluded, according to the Washington Post, "we long to see the Democratic party establish a true democracy by the liberation of American womanhood."

The President then made his reply in a most polite tone.

Dr. McGaskin Reads Telegram

As soon as the President had finished Dr. McGaskin read him a telegram from prominent Democratic women of California, and Miss Alberta Hill quoted from a speech he made in New Jersey three years ago, in which he said that women when they enter politics will be "as indispensable as they are delightful."

Whereupon President Wilson smiled, and Miss Hill filed out with the rest of the deputation.

The delegates had hardly become settled about the tea tables at the Ebbitt, whither they repaired, when a White House messenger marched in with a bouquet of roses that he could barely carry, and presented it to Mrs. Armes with President Wilson's compliments.

PLAN CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Congressional Union in Annual Meeting Outlines Work with Women Voters

The second annual meeting of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was held in Washington on Jan. 10. Miss Paul, the chairman, gave a brief report of the work of the organization and outlined future plans. She said the Union would continue to work for the federal amendment, that it would concentrate on strategic points in the United States for winning suffrage, that demonstrations, parades and pageants would be continued, and that the Union planned to organize the women voters in the free States. It hopes to have permanent headquarters established in each of the free States. A political convention of women voters will be held in San Francisco during the Exposition. Delegates will be sent from all the suffrage States, making pilgrimages in caravans, on horseback, on foot and in other picturesque ways.

The speakers, besides Miss Paul, were Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Miss Mabel Vernon. Mr. Mondell outlined the prospects of the Bristow-Mondell amendment which was to come before the House on Tuesday.

About $5000 was raised to carry on the work of the Union, both in Washington and in the States where headquarters are being maintained. Miss Paul reported that the Union had raised about $37,000 during the past year.

Madam Rosika Schwimmer's permanent address for the remainder of her stay in this country will be Hotel McAlpin, New York City, whence all mail will be forwarded. Persons or organizations wanting lectures by her should address Miss Katherine Leckie, 17 East 38th Street, New York City. Madam Schwimmer is a magnificent speaker upon both suffrage and international peace.

ILLINOIS WETS TO FIGHT SUFFRAGE

But Bills to Repeal Act Are Not Expected to Get Out of Committee

Opposition to the woman suffrage and township option acts has come to the surface in Illinois. Senator Willis R. Shaw of Decatur will introduce bills in the Senate repealing both laws. The bills are being prepared for Senator Shaw in the drafting department of the legislative reference bureau.

Representative T. C. Buxton of Decatur will probably introduce the same bills in the House. Shaw is a Democrat, while Buxton is a Republican. Both are "wets."

"I believe there is sufficient sentiment against the woman suffrage act to bring about its repeal," said Senator Shaw. "I think it might even be possible to get the two-thirds vote sufficient to repeal the statute before the spring elections.

"I also shall push the bill repealing the township option act. I do not know just what backing I shall have."

Decatur, the home city of Senator Shaw and Representative Buxton, was voted dry last spring by women's votes. If only men's votes had been counted the township would have remained wet.

Suffrage leaders said they believed Governor Dunne would veto any such measures if passed, but expressed confidence that the bills would be killed in committee.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, issued a statement after declaring that she believed the attack on the suffrage measure would only strengthen confidence in the value of the ballot for women.

Her statement reads in part:

"The filing of the bill for the repeal of the suffrage law was not a surprise, as we had been informed some time ago that the attack was going to be made by these particular parties. The attack on the suffrage law will result in good.

"The fact that the attack is being made by a Democrat and a Republican should awaken people to the further realization that suffrage is bigger than parties."

Word comes from war-ridden France that the women who marched down Fifth Avenue last August, in silent protest against the war in Europe, still go marching on. The parade was caught by the camera men, and today the black-robed procession continues to be one of the features of the motion picture houses in the capitals of Europe.

A dispatch from Great Falls, Mont., to the Butte Miner says that more than 200 women have already registered in the county, and the interest has just started to manifest itself.

The city politicians are said to be greatly disturbed because of the uncertainty of the women's vote, and most of them concede that a better brand of aldermen will be necessary in the future.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

R. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
129 Pearl St., Boston.

WOMEN MISSING ON SCHOOL LIST

Names for New York Institution Show Fourteen Out of Two Hundred and Fifty

Of the 250 names of famous men and women selected for the tentative list of names appropriate for New York's public schools only fourteen are women. Fourteen to two hundred and thirty-six may seem a fair proportion to the board of superintendents who took in hand the matter of naming the schools. It doesn't seem fair to many women residents and taxpayers of New York. At the headquarters of the Empire State Campaign Committee, action has already been taken to try to secure to women their full complement of representation in the matter. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has assigned to the Collegiate League the task of compiling an adequate list of women whose names should, in the opinion of the committee, be perpetuated in the names given to the schools. In conformity with the rules followed by Edward B. Shallow, who acted for the Board of Education in making the list, the names of living women will be eliminated. The fourteen women on Mr. Shallow's list are Susan B. Anthony, Grace Aguilar, Clara Barton, Laura Bridgman, Phoebe Carey, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Larcom, Betsy Ross, Harriet B. Stowe, Martha Washington, Evangeline Whitney, Emma Willard, Frances Kemble, Florence Nightingale.

"That is twice as many as there would have been five years ago," says Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe. "Ten years ago there would have been two. Twenty-five years ago there wouldn't have been any."

The list given below is the result of suggestions by many suffrage workers, and is made up wholly of English and American women who are no longer living:

Louisa M. Alcott, Jane Austen, Hannah Adams, Abigail Adams, Elizabeth A. Allen, Mary Astell, Elizabeth Blackwell, Ethelinda Beera, Fanny Burney, Anna Bradstreet, Charlotte Bronté, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Anna Letitia Barbauld, Martha Bratton, Rebecca Barlow, Elizabeth Powell Bond, Josephine E. Butler, Margaret Brent, Lillie Devereux Blake, "Jennie June" Croly, Margaret Corbin, Hannah Cowley, Rose Terry Cooke, Angela Burdett-Coutts, Jane Welsh Carlyle, Charlotte Cushman, Lydia M. Child, Mary E. Carpenter, Frances Power Cobbe, Mary Victoria Clarke, Hannah Conant, Alison Rutherford Cockburn, Grace Dodge, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Grace Darling, Anna Dickinson, Lydia Darrah, Katherine Draper, Sarah Platt Decker, George Eliot, Mrs. Charles Elliott, Elizabeth Fry, Rebecca Franks, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Gilbert, Grimke Sisters, Anne Hutchinson, Nancy Hart, Octavia Hill, Mrs. Hannah Erwin Israel, Deborah Lamson, Dicey Langston, Mary Lyon, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Harriet Martineau, Mary Wortley Montagu, Maria Mitchell, Alice Freeman Palmer, Molly Pitcher, Adelaide Anne Proctor, Caroline M. Severance, Mary Somerville, Lady Henry Somerset, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Maria Sedgwick, Mrs. Eliza Wilkinson, Mary Washington, Mary Lovell Ware, Mary Wollstonecraft, Frances Willard, Mary Willard.

The list still will be subject to revision and additions by the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League.

"In choosing the names," said Mrs. Catt, "we have tried to select not merely women who were great in science or literature, but those by whose efforts constructive social work was advanced."

It is announced that Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer, secretary of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League in 1914, was married to Turner G. Wing. She says she will not stop her suffrage work, "and now there will be two in the family to push the work where formerly there was only one." Mrs. Moyer had been a widow 18 years.

"How old are you, Ethel?" "I'm five, an' mother says if I'm good an' eat lots of oatmeal I'll be six next birthday."—Life.

Women as railway dining car waiters are being employed by the Michigan Central Railway on one of its lines.

NEW LITERATURE

LATEST CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

JANE ADDAMS TESTIFIES.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each 5c; per 100, $3.00.

VOTES AND ATHLETICS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

BALLOTS AND BROOMS.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

MY MOTHER AND THE LITTLE GIRL NEXT DOOR.
By Caroline Bartlett Crane. A powerful and womanly appeal for votes for mothers. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

THE STAGE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
By Mary Young (Mrs. John Craig). A new point of view—that of the professional woman. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF SUFFRAGE.
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EMINENT CATHOLICS DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

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Price postpaid, 3 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

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Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, $1.00.

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Price postpaid, 3 for 5 cents; per 100, $2.17.

THE LAND OF COUNTERPANE.
Price postpaid, 3 for 5 cents; 10 cents per doz.; 75 cents per 100.

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Price postpaid, 10 cents each; per 100, $5.00.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
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MAKE COMMENTS ON HOUSE VOTE

Dr. Shaw Sees Big Advance—Alice Paul Will Work in Senate

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, commented as follows on the vote in Congress, according to the New York Times:

"I am not gratified, but the vote was better than I had expected. We now have an alignment from which we can move onward. It is now a political and national question, for Congress would not take up a local or sectional matter in this way. It never can be said again that it is a local or partisan question.

"The vote for our position would have been much larger but for the fact that many Representatives preferred to vote for State's rights. Many of them were for suffrage. There were just two arguments against suffrage this afternoon; one constitutional, the other sentimental. It will be one of the leading problems in the next national campaign."

"The Congressional Union,' says Miss Alice Paul, its chairman, after the vote in the House, "will begin tomorrow to work in the Senate for a vote on the Bristow resolution, which is identical with the Mondell resolution in the House today. We believe that when this resolution is passed by the Senate it will come back to the House with new prestige. It is now on the calendar of the Senate. The Congressional Union believes that the Bristow resolution can be passed at this session of the Senate."

ADVERTISE CAUSE IN STREET CARS

New York Suffragists Make Appeal with Map for Vote in Their State

New York suffragists are using advertising space in street cars to further their campaign for votes. Along with the notices of the various advertised articles of food and wearing apparel in the surface cars is a vivid yellow, black and white placard. The centre shows the suffrage map with a solid block of western States, the ones in which the women vote in white, the others in half mourning or dense black, according to whether the women residents are half enfranchised or denied the ballot altogether. Above the map are the words: "Women Vote in the White States, Why Not in New York?"

The advertisements are also in the Long Island cars and in the street cars of Buffalo, Albany, and Troy. They are the work of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who directs the Women's Political Union's Suffrage Shop on Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. W. W. Boyd of St. Louis corrects a recent statement in The Woman's Journal that kindergartens are debarred as part of Missouri's public school system.

On the contrary, she says that back in the seventies it was in St. Louis, under her Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. William I. Harris, afterwards U. S. Commissioner of Education, with Miss Susan Blow as kindergarten leader, that the first kindergarten was established, leading the country in that step.

MOTHER TEACHER WINS DECISION

Final Settlement Brings Complete Victory for Mrs. Peixotto in New York

The mother-teacher question is settled in New York, and in favor of the mother-teacher. The victory came Monday when Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, set aside the decision of the New York Board of Education and ordered Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto restored to duty with full pay and arrears. There is no appeal from Dr. Finley's decision, and it will no longer be possible for the Board of Education to dismiss teachers who have absented themselves to bear children.

"It is difficult to conceive," the decision says, "how a reasonable, unwilful absence, due to natural unavoidable cause, could be construed as neglect of duty; and it is difficult to understand why an absence for the most creditable social reason should be so treated."

Dr. Finley's conclusion was:

"That the board should have accepted the natural corollary of its policy, voluntary or enforced, of employing or retaining married women teachers, and should have given at least as favorable consideration to an absence for childbirth as is normally given to absences asked for reason of personal convenience or minor or grave illness, or for purposes of study and travel or of improving health."

GOVERNOR HOOPER ASKS SUBMISSION

(Concluded from Page 17)

mately vote in all elections in every State in the nation. Knowing this to be true, why should Tennessee delay the agitation of this question? Certainly we will not be content to see the right of suffrage conferred upon the women of other States and withheld from the women of Tennessee, believing, as we do, that the women of our State are in no sense the inferiors of those in any other State in the republic. I, therefore, recommend that an amendment to the State Constitution, granting the franchise to women, be given its first passage by this Legislature, preparatory to its submission to a vote of the people."

Miss Jeanette Rankin, who led the victorious suffrage campaign in Montana, has become a member of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association.

WOMEN FORM IN PEACE SOCIETY

(Concluded from Page 17)

World Peace, grateful for the security of our own country, but sorrowing for the misery of all involved in the present struggle among warring nations, do hereby band ourselves together to demand that war should be abolished.

Equally with men pacifists, we understand that planned-for, legalized, wholesale human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies. As women, we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war.

As women, we are especially the custodians of the life of the ages. We will not longer consent to its reckless destruction. As women, we are particularly charged with the nurture of childhood and with the care of the helpless and the unfortunate. We will not longer accept without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken widows and orphans which war places upon us.

As women, we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundations of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure, without a protest which must be heard and heeded by men, that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social structure that centuries of toil have reared.

As women, we are called upon to start each generation onward toward a better humanity. We will not longer tolerate without determined opposition that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today renders impotent the idealism of the race.

Therefore, as the mother-half of humanity, we demand that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals but of nations be recognized and respected.

We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate; within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the State.

We hereby adopt the following as our platform of principles, some of the items of which have been accepted by a majority vote, and more of which have been the unanimous choice of those attending the conference which initiated the formation of this organization. We have sunk all differences of opinion on minor matters, and given freedom of expression to a wide divergence of opinion in the details of our platform and in our statement of explanation and information, in a common desire to make our woman's protest against war and all that makes for war vocal, commanding and effective. We welcome to our membership all who are in substantial sympathy with that fundamental purpose of our organization, whether or not they can accept in full ou detailed statement of principles.

The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following is adopted as our platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.

2. Limitations of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.

3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.

4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace.

5. Democratic control of foreign policies.

6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.

7. Concert of nations to supersede "Balance of Powers."

8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war.

9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.

10. Removal of the economic causes of war.

11. The appointment by our government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

WOMEN'S PEACE PLATFORM

Unanimously Adopted in Washington, D. C., January 10

1. **The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.**
2. **Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.**
3. **Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.**
4. **Education of youth in the ideals of peace.**
5. **Democratic control of foreign policies.**
6. **The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.**
7. **Concert of nations to supersede "Balance of Powers."**
8. **Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute Law for War.**
9. **The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.**
10. **Removal of the economic causes of war.**
11. **The appointment by our government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.**

LAST LAUGHS

An architect, meeting a lady of his acquaintance on the street, remarked that he had just been to see the nave of the new church to which they both belonged. "You needn't mention names," said the lady, with an apprehensive glance; "I know the man you mean."

With the publication of the life of Thomas B. Reed, anecdotes of his wit are in order. Once the House needed a quorum, and absent members were drummed up. One man sent a telegram, "Wash-out on line, can't come." Reed telegraphed back, "Buy another shirt and come anyway."

An old countryman, who had spent a night in London, was describing the splendor of the hotel. "Everything was perfect," said he, "except that they kept the light burning all night,—a thing I ain't used to." "Well," said one, "why didn't you blow it out?" "Blow it out!" said the farmer. "How could I? The thing was inside a bottle!"

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend Maude about the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.

"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well, but just at the critical moment he always skids."—Judge.

The two vacationers had fished an hour without a nibble.

"At a time like this," said the first man, "old Izaak Walton would have indulged in philosophy. Have you anything philosophical on your mind that you might work off just now to relieve the monotony?"

"Nothing but this," replied the other man. "I suppose it is by refusing to bite and compelling fishermen to philosophize that fish get the reputation of being brain food."—New York Globe.

Thaddeus Stevens, while in Congress, had an old colored cook. She was the only member of the household who did not stand in awe of him.

One day she accidentally let fall a trayful of dishes. Stevens, hearing the crash of chinaware, lost his temper.

"What's all that you're breaking in there?" he asked angrily, adding many words that shocked the aged "mammy." Coming to the door she looked the statesman squarely in the eyes, and shot at him:

"Whatever 'tis Ise a-breakin,' it ain't the fo'th commandment."—Toledo Blade.

A green brakeman on the Colorado Midline was making his first trip up Ute Pass. They were going up a very steep grade, and with unusual difficulty the engineer succeeded in reaching the top. At the station, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman, and said with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up there, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the brakeman, "and if I hadn't kept on the brakes we'd have slipped back."—Boston Record.

INJUSTICE FACT AND NOT FICTION

Investigation of the claim that the new motion picture film, "Your Girl and Mine," has no basis of fact in existing law has brought some interesting facts. The film depicts injustices arising from application of laws allowing a husband to assume control of his wife's property upon marriage; willing away or granting the guardianship of children without the wife's consent, and the hours of labor for women. In six States, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee and Virginia, a father may, by will or deed, dispose of the person and property of his minor children without the consent of the mother; in Tennessee a husband assumes full control of his wife's fortune on marriage; and in Texas a husband has a controlling interest in his wife's separate property upon marriage. In 25 States men are protected in one or more trades by the eight-hour law, while but six States give women the same protection.